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Shanghai
Chides
Fanatics

Shanghai, Nov. 27. The Chinese-owned English language newspaper "China Press" today editorially criticised the agitation by various Chinese societies for a boycott of Hong Kong because of the recent death of a Chinese lawyer there. The paper said that an economic grounds such a boycott would be an act equivalent to cutting the nose to spite the face and as a result would do more harm to Kwangtung's industries and Canton's trade than those of Hong Kong. Another question is the far weightier one of Sino-British relations. China and Britain... to day stand for the same principle in the field of international policy. This happy state of affairs has undoubtedly done much to aid both countries in the conduct of their foreign affairs. But all this would be changed if through public pressure the Government yields to hysterical fanatics and begins an unwarranted and unnecessary boycott of Hong Kong. The paper added that there has been absolutely no indication of unfairness in the trial of the Indian policeman accused.—Reuter.

HKSRA MEN
ACCUSED

Singapore, Nov. 27. Seven Indian other ranks of the Hongkong and Singapore Royal Artillery have been brought here from Batavia, to face a court-martial on charges of mutiny on Christmas Island in March, 1942 when a British officer and four non-commissioned officers were murdered. The commanding officer of Christmas Island, Captain Williams, and four N.C.O.s were murdered in their beds shortly before the Japanese took over the island. Christmas Island, which lies 200 miles south of Java, had a garrison of a British officer and British non-commissioned officers, an Indian officer and 20 Indian soldiers.—Reuter.

EX-KING AGAIN A
GRANDFATHER

Cannes, France, Nov. 27. Ex-King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy became a grandfather again with the birth of a daughter to his daughter, Maria of Savoy, wife of Prince Louis de Bourbon Parme.—Associated Press.

UNRRA Food Tins
As Riot Weapons

Haifa, Nov. 27. British troops used tear gas, fire hoses and clubs to quell an hour-long riot of the 3,500 Jewish refugees as they were being transferred from the ancient immigration ship "Lochita" to three troopships yesterday. One soldier was missing and believed to be dead and 10 others were wounded. Army officers said the missing soldier was struck on the head by a 5-lb. tin of UNRRA food as he fought his way up the gangplank. The blow knocked him into the harbour. Some 60,000 Jewish residents in Haifa started a strike and built bonfires on top of Mount Carmel to demonstrate solidarity with the refugees. The battle was touched off when the troops boarded the vessel, the biggest immigrant ship ever to attempt to run the Palestine blockade. "The blighters were tossing full tins of UNRRA food at us," a police officer said. "It was ankle-deep on the dock." At the height of the fighting, the passengers hung a huge banner over the ship's side, signed "Commander-in-Chief of the Jewish Resistance Movement" and reading: "For every Jew murdered or wounded aboard this ship, you will pay in English blood. You have been warned." The soldiers were repulsed in the first attempt to board the vessel and returned later with tear gas, hoses and clubs. Four Sten-gun bursts were fired into the air but the refugees continued to resist. About 50 Jews jumped overboard, and were picked up. Some 30 others jumped from the deck of a tug, but were brought back.—Associated Press.

Tear Gas
The Army confirmed the death of one Roumanian Jew,

JAPANESE REPARATION BILL
United States Threatens To Act Unilaterally
Others Reluctant To Take Action

Washington, Nov. 27. That the United States will take unilateral action on claims of respective nations for Japanese war reparations became a possibility as the result of the failure of claimants to follow the American suggested consultations among the Far East commission countries for settlement. Despite the seeming enthusiasm of the claimant nations for American suggestions advanced by Mr. Edwin Pauley a fortnight ago, it is now learned that the would-be claimants are reluctant to enter discussions. The United States is now hopeful that others concerned will propose methods for the solution of the problem, if they are disinclined to accept the American overtures.

Authoritative quarters in Washington indicate, however, that unless the claimants either accept the American suggestions or make counter-proposals, the United States possibly will be forced to take unilateral action. These circles emphasize that "the United States does not want to do this, but action must be forthcoming at a reasonable time." The opinion was expressed that unless the international solution is sighted within a few weeks, an American declaration is to be expected.

Bizarre Angle
A bizarre angle entered the problem recently with the widespread publication of stories in the United States, that at least \$25,000,000 worth of diamonds which the Japanese military extorted from their own people for the promotion of war was piled in the vaults of Tokyo's Bank of Japan, and destined to be declared as reparations.

American experts say it is believed that the collection represents virtually every diamond in Japan, except those of the Imperial household which apparently failed to contribute. Experts say the value of the gems at the present retail value is far above the official estimate.

Pop-Eyed
Stories of how the gems were unearthed from all unlikely places in Japan and shoveled

PAPER
SUPPRESSED

Saigon, Nov. 27. The French commissioner for Cochinchina issued an order suppressing a Chinese daily newspaper on the ground that it published articles offensive to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The commissioner said that the action was taken following a complaint from the Chinese Consul General.—Associated Press.

YUGOSLAV
BORDER
TENSION

Athens, Nov. 27. A spokesman of the Greek Foreign Office stated today that Yugoslavia has informed Greece that the Yugoslav forces on the Greek-Yugoslav borders have been strengthened "to avoid the entrance of pursued Greeks."

Greek rebels today blew up a bridge over the Gallico river in the Kilkish area of Macedonia, cutting the railway line between Greece and Turkey, reports from Salonika said.

Reports from the Yugoslavia frontier region said that there was clear evidence of an "undeclared war" in the area between Salonika and the Yugoslav frontier. Villages were silent and deserted but roads were crowded with lorries carrying troops, gendarmes and supplies for the "front." People spoke as though an invasion had begun.—Reuter.

Disillusionment Of
Nanking Delegates

Nanking, Nov. 27. After hours of discussion and lively debate, a certain amount of fumbling and almost a fortnight's consideration of the preliminaries and procedural rules and regulations, doubts about the usefulness and fruitfulness of China's first Constitutional Assembly are arising in the minds of a sizeable cross-section of the delegates who came to the capital to support the present Chiang Kai-shek Government.

Many had hoped for an improvement in the politico-military situation through the agency of the Assembly, even though its legality had been challenged from the outset by such boycotting groups as the Chinese Communist Party and the Democratic League.

Some delegates, in private conversations, have already expressed their intentions of quitting the Assembly. They were quitting the ed. They maintained that instead of being a healing factor it is only deepening the schism and intensifying the civil war.

Many realised that no solution can be a national solution without the Communists. Many asserted that the National Assembly had only fulfilled a rubber-stamping function—put a seal on a Government decreed constitution.

The Assembly was in recess today and would probably be reconvened under the chairmanship of the Generalissimo tomorrow morning.—Reuter.

600 Deserters In
Java Interior

Batavia, Nov. 26. The Truce Commission, consisting of Dutch, British and Indonesian representatives, was reported by Dutch sources today to be discussing responsibility for the 600 British and Indonesian deserters, who were said to have gone into the interior since the Allied army came to Indonesia.

"I Never
Burned Her"

London, Nov. 26. A two-day drama of a little eight-year-old girl, Jean Titchner, ended today with anguished cries echoing through the Old Bailey Criminal Court of "I never burned her—I never—I never."

The cries came from the 42-year-old mother as she was being taken down to the cells to start a two-year sentence passed a few moments before when she was found guilty of maliciously inflicting "grievous bodily harm" on Jean.

Mrs. Titchner had been found guilty of what the judge called a "lesser offence." She was found not guilty of intentional causing grievous bodily harm to Jean.

Public Opinion
George Titchner, the father, was sentenced to six months imprisonment on being found guilty of wilfully neglecting Jean. To him the judge said: "That this child was kept as a prisoner in your house, and that you were responsible for her being so, is a terrible thing."

Jean herself, giving evidence in a whisper, said she had been kept hungry and was often hit by her mother, who also burned her with a burning stick.—Reuter.

YENAN WARNING

Nanking, Nov. 27. The "Emancipation Daily", official organ of the Chinese Communist Party in Yen-an, today editorially warned the people of Shensi, Kansu and the Ningxia border region to be prepared for an attack by paratroops. The paper carried specific instructions on what measures should be taken to deal with any paratroops attack.—Reuter.

VICTORY
FOR SIDKY
PASHA

Cairo, Nov. 27. The political situation in Egypt is greatly clarified today by last night's big Government victory in the Chamber when 159 deputies voted confidence in the Government.

Cairo is now discussing what the next move will be and there seems to be a general belief in political circles that the Government will not bring the Bevin-Sidky agreement before the Senate though it will be open to the opposition in the Senate to raise the matter.

"Armed with this vote of confidence from the Chamber, the Government has only to inform the British Government of its decision to sign the Bevin-Sidky agreement," writes the Journal de Egypt today.

The general expectation this morning is that there will be a Council of Ministers today at which the Foreign Minister, Abdul Hady Pasha, will be authorised to proceed to London.

There the treaty will be put into final shape and initialled. Subsequently, the Egyptian Parliament will hold a joint session of both chambers and vote on the treaty.

In view of last night's vote, it is believed that the treaty will be approved and come into force.—Reuter.

LORD TEDDER

Iwakuni, Nov. 27. Air Force Marshal Lord Tedder, who is touring British air establishments in the Far East, arrived with Lady Tedder today. He was met by Lieut-General H.C.H. Robertson, Commander of the British occupation force. Lord Tedder and his party are going to Tokyo on November 28.—Associated Press.

Exports As China's
First Need

Shanghai, Nov. 27. The restoration of the export trade was stressed as one of China's first needs for continued development by Sir Leslie Boyce, leader of the British Trade Mission to China—which is leaving for Taiwan and South China this week-end after a six-weeks' tour of North and Central China—in a broadcast to the Chinese people tonight.

He said: "Without exports China can have no guarantee of securing essential imports which will be required for the prosecution of development plans for her enormous territory."

Sir Leslie said that to a greater extent than before the war China's export products match the United Kingdom's needs. "The problem is to bring those exports properly into line and get them to us at prices that bear comparison with those ruling on the international markets of the world."

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BOMB GANGSTER
STRIKES AGAIN

Terrorists who have been carrying on a "war of nerves" against local restaurants by planting explosive substances on the premises, struck again at 9.15 last night, this time at the Tak Wan Tea House of No. 1, Bonham Strand East, just opposite Ho Tung Building in Queen's Road Central.

Happily, none of the customers of the tea-house were injured, but the outrage apparently had a boomerang effect on the gangster who intended to "plant" the explosive.

The explosion, which sounded like a large-sized firecracker, occurred on the landing of the stairway leading to the first floor.

Immediately following the sound of the explosion, a Chinese aged about 30 years, dressed in grey clothing, Chinese style, ran down the stairs, with his left arm bleeding profusely.

No attempt was made to stop the man, who calmly walked out of the tea house and disappeared down Wing Sing Street, by the side of the Tak Wan.

A trail of bloodstains from the point of the explosion into Wing Sing Street was clearly visible.

The landing was littered with scraps of newspaper, which indicated that the explosive substance was wrapped up.

A large body of police officers under A.S.P. Luscombe and the E.U. in charge of Inspector Kinloch, were on the spot within five minutes of the explosion. A drag net was immediately spread in an attempt to apprehend the wounded gangster.

Customers in the tea house, were not allowed to leave the premises for some considerable time.

As usual hundreds of curious sightseers gathered in the vicinity and the Police had a busy time keeping them back.

Rejection Of
Accord Denied

The Hague, Nov. 26. A source close to the Dutch Prime Minister today denied the report that the Dutch Cabinet at its meeting last Saturday disapproved the Indonesian draft agreement. "No decision whatever was taken at last Saturday's meeting," this source stated.

"The Government has previously stated that no action would be taken pending consultation with the Commission-General (which negotiated the agreement on behalf of the Government). At last Saturday's meeting the whole position was considered, but no conclusion was reached."—Reuter.

Rule of Road
Decision?

At today's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. R. D. Gillespie will ask the following question:—"With reference to the question asked by the Hon. Mr. D. F. Landale in this Council on July 19, has Government come to any decision as to whether or not the existing traffic regulation whereby vehicles must be driven on the left-hand side of the road should be amended?"

The Financial Secretary will move the following resolution:—"Resolved that if an entertainment is provided by or on behalf of the organization known as Combined Services Entertainment, duty shall be charged levied and paid in like manner as if the expression 'admission to the entertainment' did not include admission of any member of His Majesty's Forces."

OUT OF ALEX.

London, Nov. 27. All British naval personnel have been evacuated from the Royal Navy's base at Alexandria in Egypt with the exception of three or four men, the Admiralty announced today.

These men were staying to man a wireless telegraphy station, all other naval personnel having been withdrawn.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

A strong anticyclone covers China, Mongolia and Manchuria, and pressure is also high to the E. of Japan. A deep depression over Central Japan is moving west. The southern region generally.

Surprise
Catch In
Police Net

(By "Paul Pry")
Police raids on hotels and boarding houses in an attempt to grab members of the gang responsible for the recent wave of threatening letters demanding "protection money" have also resulted in bringing another set of big fish into the net.

One of the biggest of these, taken into custody as a result of two raids, is believed to comprise the most important members of a gang which has been smuggling arms and ammunition from Hong Kong into Chinese territory, including the Canton area.

Seized with them were three sub-machine-guns, 3,000 rounds of ammunition, and a considerable amount of money in both Hong Kong and Chinese National dollars.

Those detained, consist of six men and two women. There is no suggestion that they are connected in any way with the organization which has been sending threatening letters to hotels, restaurants and cinemas.

I also understand that one Chinese police constable has been detained on suspicion of his complicity with the arms smugglers.

India Crisis

London, Nov. 27. A spokesman for the India Office said today that Britain has asked Lord Wavell to fly to London within the next few days for consultation on the Moslem League's participation in the Constituent Assembly to meet on December 9.

Lord Wavell has been invited to invite two Congress representatives, two Moslem League representatives and one Sikh to accompany him.—Associated Press.

LADY CRIPPS ON CIVIL WAR TRAGEDY

Readers' Letters

Sickened
Sir—I feel that Miss Bradbury has been led astray in thinking that the W.A.A.F. have never had a ray of social round as they have since arrival in Hong Kong. Most of the girls, posted from India, would have gladly gone back, given the chance.
Many of us are sickened by the false atmosphere pervading Hong Kong today.
R.T.O.

One Of The Fifty
Sir—As one of the fifty disappointed (?) W.A.A.F. may I through the medium of your column be permitted to express our regret at leaving Hong Kong. As your reporter so ably pointed out yesterday, it is indeed a spot to which every W.A.A.F. would like to be posted, even if only to be able to say she had seen one of the farthest flung corners of the Empire.

In the social sphere we have had ample opportunities to take advantage of the social life and gaiety which exists here, but it must be admitted that in the usual accepted sense of the word, the social life is far inferior to that in London, Delhi, Singapore, etc. In parting, we would like to express our warmest thanks to those who have extended to us their friendship and offered us hospitality—many of whom we shall meet again in Singapore.
B.J.

One Tenth!
Sir—Had Miss Bradbury interviewed individual members of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force I can assure her a different article would have been printed.
I, myself, have served in one of the busiest Military Hospitals in India, working 10 hours a day, with one day off a fortnight.

can rightly say on behalf of my colleagues and myself who served during the War in India we gave of our best nursing our sick boys, who were more than appreciative. If Miss Bradbury would care to send for an article published in "Punch" during the latter part of 1943, complimenting us on our excellent work at the hospital, she would, surely, agree 'one tenth' is greatly deserved.
MEDICS.

Public Enquiry?
Sir—There are many things in Hong Kong which are pleasant, but unfortunately, there are also many things which are only too unpleasant—sometimes the extremely spiteful and malicious correspondence which goes on in your paper between the civilian and the soldier; sometimes the miserable predominance of the "old school tie" (I like the "old school tie," but I hate what it has come to mean out here); sometimes the nauseating people (freshly arrived in the ss. "Orlando," say) who set themselves up as the leaders of style and fashion who, I might say, would not so much as be tolerated in London or Paris; sometimes the secrecy with which the Government's work is shrouded, a government which seems to me more to resemble an oligarchy of ancient times. But perhaps the thing that displeases me most and puzzles me most is the system of justice in the Colony. The other day a man was committed for trial, being charged under the Defence Regulations. What the fate of this man will be I have no idea.

First Readings

Bills to be moved by the Attorney-General for second and third readings at today's Legislative Council meeting are:—

1. An ordinance to amend the H.K. Police Reserve Ordinance, 1927.
2. An ordinance to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899.
3. An ordinance to provide for the licensing of trolleybuses.
4. An ordinance to amend the summary offence ordinance, 1932.
5. An ordinance to impose a tax in respect of meals and intoxicating liquors sold in certain establishments.

but why attempt to convict him at all? Is it not known that there are men in this Colony today who are far more guilty of collaboration? Are they not men with wealth, position and even access to Government circles? And from this are we to assume that there is a law in the Colony for the rich which is wholly different from that for the poor? Let us have a public enquiry into the state of affairs in Hong Kong and let us see if there is any foundation to the accusations of corruption in the Government which I notice your paper rather bravely revealed one morning but forgot the next. Is Hong Kong to become another Chicago of the 20's and be governed as that city was by a clique of wholly unscrupulous men, or has it become that already?

Maybe my letter will not be published, not, I hope, because it could be called malicious but because (I hope again) there is no foundation to the suspicions I have, or even because there is only too much truth in my insinuations.
AWKWARD.

The J.C.S.

Sir—Your timely editorial yesterday has added to our determination to struggle for a decent living standard. Many of us are in the Service for so long that we cannot take the risk of resigning, because of our dependants.

The measly pittance that we are supposed to live on does not even equal the Accommodation Allowance granted to "Senior Officers" or, to put it more correctly, the Sterling-paid officers. And we are supposed to feed our families on our incomes and at the same time dress decently enough, as members of the White-Collar Class.

The story of the average locally-recruited Civil Servant since the re-occupation is a tragic series of shattered hopes over bright promises, given much publicity in the press when they were made, but with a catch at the end of everyone of them.

It is unnecessary to add the long list of grievances—we suffer. As somebody said somewhere, recently, the only way out is to get together and take steps to do something about it.
J. C. S.

New Angle

Sir—Concerning your correspondent, "Concerned's" letter on the payment of accrued salaries of non-intermed employees of the Government, I should say that if the authorities refuse to sanction the plan then there is some justice.

Why should those employees who remained outside to earn their living be given the compensation paid by loyal subjects and ex-political prisoners, who have every right to expect preferential treatment than others who waited to see which belligerent was to win?

Perhaps this proposal is not so unreasonable as the one for legalising all houses purchased in the occupation days by persons who accumulated money by selling their souls, friends and country to the enemy.

If we want to prevent another war, we need to be a little more careful and more considerate to those faithful to the cause in the dark days of the war. Any measure which tends to tax such persons should be curtailed.
I. I. WENG

Hard To Find

Sir—As an ex-member of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force who has served in India, Ceylon, Malaya and Hong Kong, I should like to make a few comments on Miss Margaret Bradbury's article entitled "H.K. W.A.A.F. to be Sent Away" which appeared in your paper today.

Firstly, the "disappointed air force women" on board the "Arundel Castle" will be rather hard to find, as the greater majority of W.A.A.F. now serving in Hong Kong have been Overseas for almost two years, and, naturally, they are looking forward with the keenest anticipation to getting home again—disappointment, however, has been expressed

Inspiring Address To Sino-British Club

"There is a definite growth of friendly feeling in China towards Great Britain, and I can say that at home a really large part of the country is China-conscious. The British United Aid to China Fund has played a considerable part in this; and one of the things of most value for the future is our work through schools of all kinds."

Thus Lady Cripps, the speaker at yesterday's meeting of the Sino-British Club, which was largely attended.

Lady Cripps expressed warm appreciation of the welcome she had received from the people she met everywhere. "The welcome we have received has warmed our hearts," she said. "Though we are non-political we have found passionate interest in a political war which causes such agony to the people and stunts every constructive effort China is making towards rehabilitation."

Lady Cripps and her party were received by Col. E. N. Clarke and Mr. Ma Man-fai, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Sino-British Club, and introduced to many of those present. Among other attendees were the G.O.C., Major General F. W. Festing, Mr. T. W. Kwok, Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and many lady social welfare workers.

"Culture"

Addressing the gathering Lady Cripps said: "I feel very much honoured by the request to talk about our visit to China. In Shanghai I was asked to speak to the Sino-British Cultural Association and I think that some of what I said there I should like to repeat."

The word Culture has come into disrepute in various ways and is often dismissed by much phrases as "Oh, that stuff is too high-brow for me." I think we should ask ourselves the reason for this attitude. Surely culture should embrace all sides, from the simplest spontaneous expression of peoples, through their folk songs, dances, clothes, customs and such like things, to the creation of the most beautiful works of art and creative scholarship.

One of the keys to life, we have got to discover is how to carry out the absolutely necessary planning, organization and mass production and yet not lose the creative ability in man which keeps him from developing into a pure automaton. We have had strenuous weeks, including a stay of some days in the beautiful city of Peiping, where thoughts which are always with me seemed especially poignant. How can we link the best of the old with the best of the new—that is one of the world's puzzles today. Where did I find my own peace-giving refreshment? I found it standing by the Temple of Heaven in moonlight, in visiting a friend who is a scholar and lover of beautiful things, and whose wife is a most skillful young brush artist. I found it

ed that it was not possible, owing to shipping commitments, to arrive in time for Christmas. Secondly, the opinion that Hong Kong is the most popular "posting" in the Far East is debatable, as during the last two years W.A.A.F. have served in many parts of India and Ceylon, and although during the War conditions of service were sometimes pretty grim, there are many happy memories for those who served there, where it was felt a useful "job of work" was being done. Later, when the War ended the policy was for Formations to move further East, and gradually the Royal Air Force, in company with the other Services, reverted in some measure to peacetime standards, although, speaking from a personal angle, I worked on the Clerical Staff of our Headquarters, up to the time of my release, on the basis of an eight-hour day, and personnel employed in other branches worked the equivalent. The larger percentage of W.A.A.F. were employed on the Kowloon side, which necessitated a somewhat tiring journey by truck to and from the outlying stations. In hot weather this proved rather exhausting, as well as adding a little to the "teeth". Thirdly, it is rather difficult to understand Miss Bradbury's remarks about the social round. Naturally, one does not expect to find a super-abundance of "social life" in some of the lonely outposts in Ceylon, but, in passing, might I say that the W.A.A.F. who came to Hong Kong from Ceylon in India, found life here rather dull in comparison.

The general opinion I think amongst the W.A.A.F. now is that they feel a very useful job of work has been done, and for those who find Service Life is another particular niche are anxiously looking forward to the time when they will be free to take up their old careers where they left off, or to get started on what they have chosen to do in "Girvy Street".

"EX-WAAF"

To reinforce what I have just said I would like to read a paragraph of a speech my husband made to the World Youth Congress in London in October 1945: "The new facts of life demand a completely new approach to the formulation of world policies for the future. We cannot, if we would, set back the clock of history; we must therefore adapt our own thinking to the new times."

I talked to one of my own countrymen who was in the East, and for this she must have played her own part in the world in cooperation with others.

listening to the gay and virile folk songs and dances in Yenan and amongst boys and girls of the people in West Kansu.

Detached View
We talk a great deal in our country about education for leisure and how to prevent men and women on monotonous and repetitive work in industry losing their initiative. So very many things have happened in Great Britain lately. I do not wish to minimise our difficulties which are very great, or suggest that we are better than anyone else. I want you, if you will, to take with me a detached historical view of the situation, though I can only put it so imperfectly. I think few people are aware of the changes which have taken place; even at home there are many who are only just beginning to realize them. It is as if the British people have suddenly reached a new political maturity. There is a great change in outlook from all sides, some would like to see changes come more slowly, others more quickly, but except for those with extreme views on either side there is a different approach towards the idea of Empire, Colonial development and Trusteeship responsibilities. It is a wiser and humbler approach with an ever-growing sense of disinterestedness. We are getting many knacks just now, and as I said before, Great Britain does not wish to set itself up as a paragon. But I would like to emphasise and assure you that there is this change and that I believe it will enable her to make a real contribution to the world.

Amazed
Now I would like to say a few words about our tour. The British United Aid to China has always stood aside from party politics or denominational thought, though it has in its composition people of every shade of opinion. This has enabled us on our visit to China to see and talk with people of every kind, and we have been encouraged to do so from all sides. We have appreciated this deeply and in the North, South, East and West we have been amazed at the way the Fund's money has reached and helped different organizations and groups of people doing constructive work. They have told us that the money coming when it did, saved them in desperate situations and how they appreciated the comradeship which lay behind it. Again and again we have found that the unity of purpose between the different organizations who compose the Fund conveys a deep impression.

There is a rising consciousness of nationhood throughout the world and so it is with China. If only this patriotism in all nations can be directed away from the narrow interpretation of the past so that the proof of quality is what each nation can contribute to its culture and development to the world, then a new era will begin.

China's Problems
One of the things we can do is to express sympathetic understanding of the tremendous difficulties China has to face and take an objective attitude and not a defeatist one. This they must also do themselves. The more people from each side who come to China and the more Chinese who go to Great Britain who have patient sympathetic understanding and help to develop better relations can be invaluable.

During our wide tour I have steadily gained conviction of the superb qualities and greatness of the Chinese people. All the initial stages of coordinated administration have still to come into being and this is a terrific task in a country this size. This is where I feel we can make a real contribution, because of our own experience, and if we come forward now and meet this desire for cooperation in the spirit in which it is asked, I believe it will be of infinite value.

If we understand the point of view of progressive and liberal-minded forces, should these meet with suspicion or suppression, they will feel a link with those in the outside world who are behind them in their struggle for free thought and expression.

New Times
To reinforce what I have just said I would like to read a paragraph of a speech my husband made to the World Youth Congress in London in October 1945: "The new facts of life demand a completely new approach to the formulation of world policies for the future. We cannot, if we would, set back the clock of history; we must therefore adapt our own thinking to the new times."

I talked to one of my own countrymen who was in the East, and for this she must have played her own part in the world in cooperation with others.

Claims On Property In Austria

The Austrian Government are introducing a series of laws for the restitution to the owners or their heirs of property in Austria of which they were wrongfully dispossessed after the 13th March, 1938, either arbitrarily or in accordance with the National Socialist discriminatory Laws, which have now been abrogated.

The first of such restitution laws together with an enabling ordinance came into force on September 17, 1946. Claims from persons resident outside Austria should be addressed to the Federal Ministry for Property Control and Economic Planning, Ballhausplatz 1, Vienna, Austria.

No specially printed claim form is required but separate claims in triplicate, in German, require to be submitted in respect of each property and such claims should contain the following particulars:—

- (a) An accurate description of the property to be restored.
- (b) Name and address of the owner on the 13th March, 1938.
- (c) Name and address of the owner on the date of confiscation.
- (d) Name and address of the owner on the date that the claim is made.
- (e) Any available evidence in support of the claim.

Attention is drawn to the fact that even though persons may already have been in correspondence with the Control Office, the Trading with the Enemy Department, or any other Government Department, they should nevertheless send in a claim to the address given above, unless they are otherwise advised.

The Control Office for Germany and Austria cannot enter into any correspondence with regard to these claims. All such correspondence should be addressed to the Austrian Ministry.

Control Of Motor Vehicles

An Extraordinary issue of the Hong Kong Government Gazette issued yesterday cancels the appointment of Major T. R. Mitchell as competent authority in respect of motor transport, and transfers it to the Department of Supplies, Trade and Industry.

An order was issued by Mr. W. M. Thomson, acting D.S.T.I., yesterday, called the "Motor Vehicles (Allocation and Control) Order, 1946," to the effect that no one shall, without permission from the authorized officer, sell or buy any vehicle to which the order applies.

The order applies only to vehicles manufactured not earlier than Jan. 1, 1945, and ceases to apply after 9 calendar months after the date of its first importation in the Colony.

DOCKYARD CASE

O. el Arculli, 33, was charged before Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K. C., at the Central Magistracy yesterday, with unlawful possession of bearings.

Defendant is employed at the Royal Naval Dockyard.

At the request of Inspector H. Sell, defendant was remanded for three days for further enquiries.

The engagement is announced between Capt. Nicholas J. D. Williams, R.M. 42 Commando, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Williams, St. Buryan, Cornwall, and Dawn Vyvyan, only child of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hill, of Hong Kong, and granddaughter of the late Colonel N. Manders, A.M.S., and Mrs. M. B. Knapp, 30a, Nevern-place, S.W.5.

advance he watched was most remarkable and that the Chinese surprised even themselves! There is a familiar sound to me in this, because with all our difficulties, nationally and internationally (and of these I hope our Chinese friends will also show understanding), Great Britain has also surprised herself in the way she has steered up and got going with her trade and turning over from War to Peace.

I will not keep you longer, but I want to end on this note: The tragedy of Civil War has entered deep into me. It seems as if the whole situation has become so tied up with bitterness and misunderstanding that people are in danger of losing their vision and forgetting the issue at stake. What they quarrel amongst millions of people suffer in these days there are no nations whose development does not affect the whole world. It is an over-simplification to talk of one single nation's direct relationship with any one other. China is needed as a stabilizing force in the East; and for this she must have peace and gain strength so as to play her own part in the world in cooperation with others.

He revealed that there were a number of public-spirited people in the Colony who had given the police information at danger to themselves. "This

After only five days in the Colony, Mr. Macintosh—a Scot with a strong accent, and a keen sense of humour—seems to have a thorough knowledge of Hong Kong's present police problems. At the conference yesterday he dealt efficiently and openly with thirty minutes of quick fire questioning from interested European and Chinese reporters, involving all branches of future police policy.

Pointing out that the Colony's police force was now working with makeshift equipment, Mr. Macintosh said: "We need suitable apparatus for our water patrol units, police communications need attention and the situation of radio cars will have to be explored."

"A certain amount of army aid will be necessary until we have built the police force up to more like the pre-war standard in equipment and mechanism."

The Commissioner said he felt efficient mechanisation was a big asset to a modern police force.

Questioned on the salary scales of Chinese police in the Colony and asked whether he thought they succumbed to bribery in an effort to make their pay up to reasonable living requirements, Mr. Macintosh said: "I am going into this question immediately and am trying to sort out the cost of living. I realise very well that if you want honesty you have to pay for it."

Bribery
A statement that policemen here were surrounded by bribery which they accepted because they needed the money, brought the reply: "I am not aware how much bribery is rampant but I am investigating the conditions of service."

Defining his views on police raids on street hawkers, Mr. Macintosh declared that as long as the present disorganised situation existed regarding them, the police would continue to take steps. He pointed out that if streets were jammed with hawkers they were an ultimate danger to the public health as well as being a block to traffic.

He stressed that it was easier for a robbery to be committed in a street full of hawkers because of the congestion. Also, in the event of a fire, it would be unfortunate if the presence of a mob of street hawkers blocked the path of the fire engines.

Mr. Macintosh said that the Colony's police force now numbered 3,200 men, and was not yet up to full strength. "We are short of staffs of all kinds," he said, "but after only 12 months of freedom from the Japanese, 2,500 men have been trained and put on the street. I hope that in six months and certainly with a year, we shall be fully manned both in Hong Kong and the New Territories."

Chinese S.I.s
The Commissioner revealed that there had recently been large applications for police recruiting from the Chinese community. Two hundred Chinese had already been taken and the first lectures on their training began yesterday morning. Said Mr. Macintosh: "We want a Chinese high ranking contingent of 400 men."

In answer to a question, he said that a number of European inspectors had not returned to Hong Kong owing to ill health and possibly shipping difficulties. When they did return, the European inspector quota would be full.

Mr. Macintosh said he was quite in favour of Chinese policemen holding high positions. "They will have an avenue right through to the senior posts as far as I am concerned as long as they have adequate training and qualifications," he said. The employment of Indian policemen was still under consideration.

Dealing with queries about extortion notes and bomb explosions in Hong Kong, Mr. Macintosh said he did not think any money had yet been paid over. Investigations into the Police Station explosion had not yet been completed.

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NEW C.P. ON H.K. POLICE FORCE

Hong Kong's new Commissioner of Police, Mr. Duncan William Macintosh, holding his first press conference yesterday afternoon, said that a permanent policy toward banditry in Hong Kong and Kowloon is the first important job of the police force.

"All our efforts at the moment are being concentrated on this," said Mr. Macintosh, and added that he hoped to put mobile units into the New Territories as soon as possible.

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Detectives Commended

Six Chinese detectives attached to the Yau-mat and Mongkok Police Stations were warmly commended by Mr. Justice T. G. Goud, Acting Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, for effecting the arrest of two armed men in the street.

They were Yau Tsai, Chan Ming, Tai Pak-hong, Lai Pak, Hung Hon-cheung and Lau Hing. The two accused, Chan Ping and Ho Fu were sentenced to eight months' hard labour and 12 strokes of the cane and four years' hard labour and 12 strokes of the cane, respectively.

Chan was found guilty of possession of a revolver and four rounds of ammunition and of attempting to discharge a revolver at the Chinese detectives with intent to resist arrest, while Ho was convicted for possession of a revolver and six rounds of ammunition.

According to the evidence, the two accused were seen in Shanghai Street at 8 p.m. on Oct. 8. As the detectives went up to search them, first accused drew his revolver and attempted to fire. One of the detectives, Yau Tsai, snatched the revolver and hit him over the head with it. The other detectives, who searched second accused found the revolver in his girdle.

After being found guilty by the jury who reached a unanimous decision, first accused said: "I did not intend to shoot. As I have been found guilty, I have nothing to say but beg Your Lordship to treat me leniently."

Second accused asking His Lordship for leniency said: "The gun did not belong to me. Should I be imprisoned, my 70-year-old mother, wife and her six-month-old baby will starve to death."

His Lordship said that the accused should have taken his family into consideration before entering on criminal acts.

Money Market
Yesterday was again a hectic day for speculators in the Plaster, but unlike the previous two days, the "beats" got the best of the bargain.

Opening at \$17.10 per 100 Plasters the rate shot up to \$17.35 but from there it receded and seasawed between that figure and \$16.20—a tempting margin for profit-takers. It closed at \$16.20.

Gold was again firm. Fluctuations ranged between \$319 and \$323 a tael. The latter was the opening rate. At the close it was \$320.

Chinese National Currency was lifeless. Futures remained nominal at 83 cents per CN\$1,000. Spot closed at \$1.13.

U.S. dollars were \$4.74, Sterling at \$15.50 and Australian pounds at \$12.55.

Shai Exchange
Shanghai, Nov. 27.
Closing quotations on the Shanghai market today were as follows:

	Buying	Selling
Gold per ounce	266.50	267.50
U.S. Dollar	4.80	4.80
Hong Kong Dollar	930	930

CHOCOLATES AND CANDY

Defence Witnesses' Evidence In War Trial

Tramway Ordinance

Under a bill which is to be read before the Legislative Council today for the first time, amending the Tramway Ordinance of 1902, fines authorised by Sect. 37 of the ordinance will now not exceed \$100 (instead of \$10), with or without further penalties for continuing offences of \$50 (instead of \$5).

This bill has been drawn up following a report from the Tramway Company that the fines originally authorised "are inadequate and have little or no effect as a deterrent on offenders."

The rest of the bill brings various provisions of the original ordinance more in keeping with the times. For instance, Sect. 64, which provided a scale of charges for the transport of animals and goods, is abolished, as the trams are only designed for the carriage of passengers. The current fares of 20 and 10 cents now cover "from any point on the tramway to the terminus indicated on the tramway" i.e. it will now no longer be possible for a Shaikwan passenger to travel part of the way on a Happy Valley tram and then change to the tram he should have boarded originally.

Peak Passed In Smallpox

Nothing could better illustrate the value and effectiveness of vaccinations against smallpox than the fact that as a result of anti-smallpox drive now being carried out by the Health Services, the number of cases last week was reduced from 31 to 28 cases per day, disclosed a Government spokesman yesterday.

He said that "Tuesday" night marked the passing of the 1,000,000 mark in the number of vaccinations carried out in Hongkong since January 1st. At least half of these had been done during the public Health Services drive over the last few weeks.

Urging the population to take advantage of the free smallpox community service which was being offered by the authorities, the spokesman said that it was hoped that by the end of year, the entire population would have been vaccinated.

He added that it was more than ever necessary for the community to take every precaution against smallpox and that the duties of the public should not be neglected simply because there had been a reduction in the number of smallpox cases.

The Salvation Army acknowledges a generous contribution of \$1,000 received from Mr. C. H. Sansom, the retiring Commissioner of Police, received through the Hon. Dr. S. N. Chau.

Mr. Au Boon Haw, the well known philanthropist who has already done so much to assist the Aberdeen Industrial School, has kindly offered to make a monthly donation on behalf of certain boys whom he was helping during the occupation. This offer has been gratefully accepted by the Executive Committee of the School.

Pork Soup As An Initiation

Tamaki Koji, a defence witness in the War Crimes Trial of Lieut. Suzuki Nobuo, Lieut. Tahara Iwao, Sergt. Major Furuo Tatsuo and Sergt. Nakajima Mitsuo, said at yesterday's hearing that a POW named Daly was seen eating chocolates and candy and appeared to be very happy when Allied planes were dropping parcels.

Yamaguchi Kiyoshige, last witness for the defence, claimed that Nakajima was a very sympathetic man and was always kind to POWs.

Tamaki Koji declared that he, Medical authorities, he did not know if any POW was injured round about August, 1945. Witness remembered the occasion when Furuo accidentally struck a POW. He was not present when this POW was struck, but was called to the spot by Furuo. He saw the POW lying on the ground and thought that he was suffering from exposure to the sun. A POW Medical Sergeant was present and when witness enquired if this was the cause, the latter replied that he did not know.

As the POW Medical Sergeant was in possession of some injection, witness asked if an injection would relieve the POW on the ground. The Sergeant replied "O.K." and witness then administered a camphor injection. The Sergeant then spoke to the patient, who answered "O.K."

During July, 1945, Furuo was suffering from malaria and was admitted to hospital, where he remained until Aug. 24. Witness did not hear anything about a POW named Flynn getting hurt on June 5. As far as witness knew, nothing happened to any of the POWs under Nakajima.

Saw Flynn

Witness saw Flynn lying down on June 5. At that time, Nakajima was with the "sweet potato party." Witness could not remember to which party Flynn was attached. Flynn was admitted into hospital. Witness was informed by one of the guards that Flynn was shouting in his room. He last saw Flynn in the hospital at Kohutsu.

Witness saw Nakajima giving POWs matches, and tea from his own water bottle. Nakajima was originally a farmer and while in South Formosa took a great interest in the planting of sweet potatoes. Furuo was punished because he treated POWs well.

Cross-examined, witness said that a letter was received from Lieut. Col. Crossley stating that Flynn had been beaten. No mention was made in this letter as to who had beaten Flynn. The letter was addressed to the Camp Commandant.

The next defence witness, Kawabara Hiroshi, said that it was decided to open a Camp at Kohutsu because it was a healthy spot.

In August, 1945, an order was given for all POWs to be assembled at a certain point. After the termination of hostilities, the War Ministry ordered that POWs gather at Keelung for embarkation. At the same time as this notification was issued, it was also stated that sick POWs could be left behind. Witness had never heard any complaints regarding ill-treatment of POWs.

Liaison Officer

Ueno Mitsuo (who was found guilty of having committed a War Crime and sentenced to two years' imprisonment by No. 5 War Crimes Court on Oct. 14) testified that POWs at Kinkaseki worked in the mines. Witness acted as liaison officer between the POW Medical Officers and the POW Headquarters. As injured POWs were all treated by POW

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Arrivals at the Peninsula Hotel include Mr. P. Miller, Mr. J. E. Wood, Mr. Don B. Martin, Mr. J. R. L. Monk, Mr. A. S. B. Buryer and Major-General Thomas Lee (Chinese Army).

Recent departures from the Peninsula Hotel include Mrs. Lovina and two children, Mr. E. Ghent, Miss G. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. G. and Mrs. M. Alston, Mr. J. Colman, Major R. S. Higgins and Mr. J. C. Drager.

and had an aged mother. Witness did not think that Nakajima would do anything bad.

On one occasion, Nakajima handed witness a quantity of sugar for distribution to sick POWs and the latter were very glad to receive this unsolicited gift.

The case was then adjourned till 10 a.m. on Monday, Dec. 2, to enable the prosecution and defence to prepare their closing addresses.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED

TEMPORARY WITHDRAWAL OF TRAMCARS WEST OF WESTERN MARKET

Owing to force of circumstances which are beyond the Company's control it has been decided to withdraw all tramcars services West of Western Market as from midnight Saturday, November 30th next. This is greatly regretted and only dire necessity has rendered it imperative.

The Shaikwan Route will remain as at present but all Happy Valley and Causeway Bay cars will turn back at Western Market. There will be no tramcars between Kennedy Town and Western Market. This is a temporary arrangement only pending the arrival of spare parts (especially steel tyres) from Europe.

It is understood the China Motor Bus Company will operate a restricted service of buses between Western Market and Whitty Street.

L. C. F. BELLAMY
General Manager

Hongkong, 26th Nov., 1946.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION

Private Moorings.

Owners of Moorings laid in the Harbour for private use should register them with this office before December 31st 1946.

Failure to do so will result in the Mooring being lifted and removed.

Persons proposing to lay a mooring must first consult and obtain permission from the Harbour Master.

J. JOLLY,
Harbour Master.

Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 26th Nov., 1946.

BY ORDER Of The Director Of Disposals Far Eastern Area (M.O.S.)

1. THE BRITISH STORES DISPOSAL BOARD (HONG KONG)

is authorised to receive TENDERS for the purchase from H.M. Dockyard, Hong Kong, and other Naval Establishments in Hong Kong and Kowloon of:—

- SCRAP IRON AND STEEL
- FIREWOOD

2. Tenders will be for the purchase of either (a) and/or (b) in (1) above of quantities as they become available weekly over a period of 3 (Three) months.

3. Tenders must be deposited with the Board in sealed packets and marked "Tender for Scrap Iron and Steel and/or Firewood" and addressed to the Chairman.

4. Closing date for Tender:— 12 Noon, Saturday, 7th December, 1946.

5. Further details and conditions of Contract may be had on application to the British Stores Disposal Board (Hong Kong), Victoria Barracks (Entrance 50 yards west of Queen's Road Entrance to Barracks).

6. The Chairman of the British Stores Disposal Board (Hong Kong) does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

WALTER M. WEINBERGER,
Chairman,
BRITISH STORES DISPOSAL BOARD,
(HONG KONG).

HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

The short Remembrance Service at Stanley on St. Andrew's Day, 30th November will be held at 3 o'clock and all members intending to be present are requested to attend in good time. Any members requiring transport who have NOT advised already are requested to communicate with the undersigned not later than Thursday, 28th instant.

D. S. ROBE
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th Nov., 1946.

HONG KONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

ALL MEMBERS AND GUESTS attending the Cocktail Party on 30th instant are requested to note that ADMISSION IS BY TICKET ONLY and these cannot be obtained at the door.

D. S. ROBE
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th Nov., 1946.

NOTICE

The French Convent Past Students' Association will be re-organised at an "At Home" which will take place at the French Convent School, Causeway Bay, on Saturday, November 30th, 1946, from 17:00 to 19:00 hours. All Past Students are expected to attend the function.

Sister HENRI,
Head Mistress,
French Convent School,
Hongkong, 26th Nov., 1946.

NOTICE ARRIVAL OF HMAR 'VICTORIOUS' AND HT 'ARUNDEL CASTLE'

Certain inaccurate and misleading reports have appeared relating to the times of arrivals and procedure for disembarking the above ships and the following facts are published for the guidance of the public.

TIMES OF ARRIVAL. HMAR 'VICTORIOUS' is expected on the 5th December and HT 'ARUNDEL CASTLE' on the 5th or 6th December. These dates cannot be confirmed until sailing signals ex Singapore are received.

DOCKING. HMAR 'VICTORIOUS' will NOT berth alongside but will go to moorings in the Man-of-war Anchorage. HT 'ARUNDEL CASTLE' will berth alongside in the Kowloon Wharves.

PASSES TO BOARD. Passes to board the HT 'ARUNDEL CASTLE' will be issued by the ships agents, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie. This ship is a hired transport and NO other passes will be accepted or authorised. Military Police will be on duty on the gangways and will NOT permit any person to board who is not in possession of a valid pass.

It is regretted that owing to service requirements NO permission can be accorded for any person to board HMAR 'VICTORIOUS'. Relatives and friends of passengers are however assured that every effort will be made to disembark passengers as expeditiously as possible.

TRANSPORT FOR ARRIVALS. No transport can be permitted to enter the Kowloon Docks area. Transport meeting passengers from the HT 'ARUNDEL CASTLE' must park outside the dock gate and NO permits for vehicles to enter the dock area have been authorised.

W. H. HUSBAND,
Lieut. Comdr. RNRV
Sea Transport Officer in Charge.

L. C. PUTTICK,
Major
Embarkation Commandant.

Kowloon, 27th Nov., 1946.

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LTD.

Will the holder of 5 shares numbered 18552-18556, please communicate with the undersigned.

Certain information is required to complete the checking of the Company's Register of Members.

Douglas Lapraik & Co.
General Managers,
THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY LTD.

Hongkong, 27th Nov., 1946.

CHUNG SING

(BRANCH)
Head Office:
No. 26, Jordan Road, Yau-mat, Kowloon
Manufacturers & Exporters of
RATTAN & SEA-GRASS FURNITURE
All kinds of Floor Matting, Bamboo Blinds, Leather and Fibre Suit Cases, Camphorwood Chests, Etc. At Moderate Prices.
NO. 136, CANTON ROAD, TSIM-SHA-TSUI.

NOTICE

WILLIAMSON & COMPANY

P. & O. BUILDING

ADVISE

Change of Telephone numbers as under

31281 - 31282 - 31283.

Effective as from 27th November, 1946

NOTICE

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

ADVISE

Change of telephone numbers as under

31281 - 31282 - 31283

Effective as from 27th November, 1946

NOTICE BATHING BEACHES

The Urban Council has appointed a Committee to consider the future use, development and control of bathing beaches in the Colony, including the New Territories, and in particular, to advise as to the facilities which should be provided by Government, or granted by Government, to private persons or associations.

Members of the public, representatives of clubs, associations, etc., are hereby invited to forward in writing to the Secretary, Urban Council, any expressions of opinion on this question that they may wish the Committee to consider.

Urban Council Office,
Hongkong, 22nd Nov., 1946.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifty-third Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Exchange Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hong Kong, on Wednesday, 11th December, 1946, at NOON, for the purpose of confirming the appointment of the Board of Directors and receiving their Report together with Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1945, and for the period 1st January, 1946, to 31st December, 1945.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. TAYLOR,
Manager & Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th Nov., 1946.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

For the purpose of checking the Company's Register of Members, holders of shares are requested to send to the registered Office of the Company at Exchange Building, Second Floor, Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong, the following particulars:—

1. Full name and address of the registered shareholder.
2. Number of shares.
3. Scrip numbers.
4. Distinguishing numbers of shares.

Holders are also requested to produce to the Company, for examination and endorsement, if in order, the certificates for all the shares which they hold.

Dated at Hong Kong this 29th day of July, 1946.

R. TAYLOR,
Manager & Secretary.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers,
Pedder Building,
Telephone No. 30224.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 30th Nov. 1946, commencing at 10.00 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, Pedder Building, Basement

A FINE SELECTION (about 100 Pieces) OF WOOLLEN COTTON AND JUTE CARPETS AND RUGS - Various Sizes
On View from Friday, the 29th November
Terms: As Customary

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Chinese Optical Co. OPTICIAN

67 QUEEN'S ROAD, C.

Victoria Dry-Cleaning & Dyeing Co.

RESUME BUSINESS

Experts for 20 years.
89 Nathan Road, Kowloon.
(pre-war at 50 Nathan Rd.)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

20 WORDS \$2. FOR ONE INSERTION. REPAID. \$1 FOR EACH ADDITIONAL INSERTION. ADDITIONAL WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD PER INSERTION.

\$2

Replies are awaiting at our offices for Box Nos. 102, 104, 118, 212, 214, 218, 220, 223, 229, 231, 237, 238, 246, 241.

FOR SALE

CARPET (10' x 15') \$150!
Rennington (20-inch) \$226!
Diamond Ring \$100!
"Carlton's" Basedrum, Snare drum, complete Jazz Drumset! 289, top, Prince Edward, (5-7 p.m.)

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED FILAMENT for electric bulbs. Also fancy Aluminium Foil (theoprene coloured, paper-backed). Write Box No. 235 "China Mail."

POSITIONS VACANT

WANTED several Motor Vehicle fitters for Kowloon Workshops. Reference and qualifications must be of good standing. Apply Box No. 242 "China Mail."

DO YOUR SHARE ONLY A ROSE

Service Auction Rooms

Auctioneers, Surveyors etc.
Basement, French Bank Bldg.
A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer.
Telephone 31887.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction

on THURSDAY the 28th November, 1946, commencing at 10.00 a.m.,

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The above-mentioned articles will be open to inspection at their respective Godowns on the 26th and 27th November, 1946, between 10 a.m. and noon and between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. Inspection Permits will be issued by the Undersigned at the Service Auction Rooms, French Bank Bldg., Basement.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the Hong Kong (British Military Administration) Gazette Notification No. 22.

A. E. B. DE SOUSA
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 26th Nov., 1946.



BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES



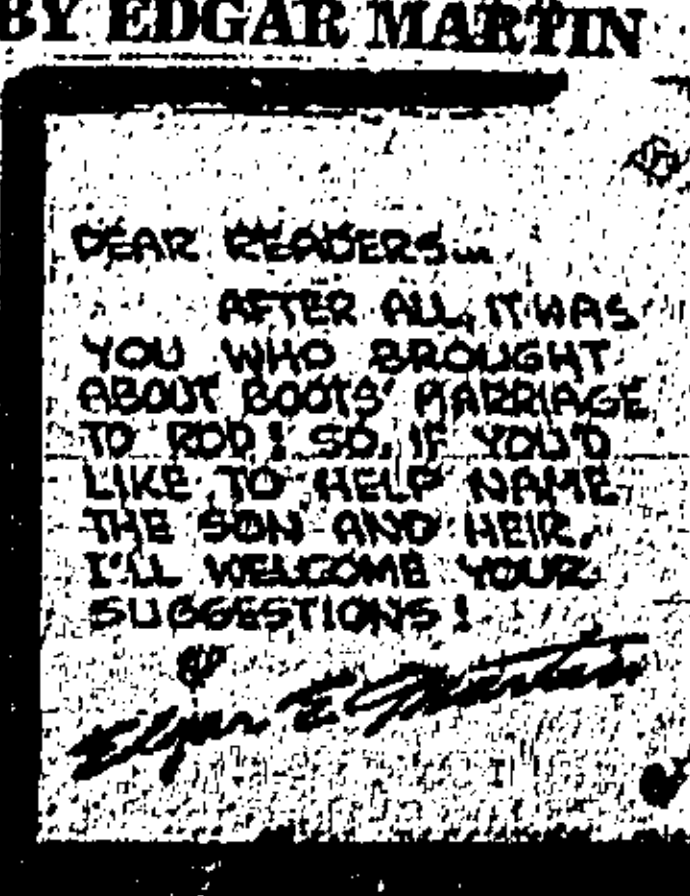
How About That?



BY EDGAR MARTIN



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	Hongkong-Canton-Hankow	Hongkong-Canton-Shanghai	Hongkong-Canton-Kowloon-Hankow-Nanking-Shanghai	Hongkong-Canton-Amoy-Fuzhou-Shanghai	Hongkong-Canton-Chungking	Hongkong-Canton-Shanghai

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GERMANY'S DEVELOPMENT

The British Cabinet is now considering the proposals that have now emerged from Washington after protracted negotiations regarding financial responsibility for the joint Anglo-American Zone. The plan calls for equal shares in a \$250,000,000 fund, spread over three years. In effect, this would mean an addition of over \$40,000,000 to the subsidy of \$30,000,000 yearly which the British taxpayer is contributing to the cost of the British Zone in Germany. More than that it would make serious inroads into Britain's dollar resources. These resources are already overstrained by the need to purchase essential commodities at rising prices in the United States and to liquefy the large quantity of blocked sterling by the middle of June, in conformity with the Anglo-American loan agreement.

The British negotiators have contended that they are not able to undertake responsibility for more than a small proportion, say 20 per cent., of the required German development loan. They have argued that other countries with vastly better claims for help than Germany—for instance Holland and Belgium—have applied for development loans to Britain and have had to be refused for lack of necessary funds. But the Americans are insisting that Britain must bear at least an equal share of the loan. The outlook is not pleasing and it is a serious decision that the Cabinet is being asked to make. Nevertheless, the intractable problems of the economic unification of Germany and of Russia's refusal of reciprocity must be dealt with, by some form of compromise if the most satisfactory method is refused. Why we go on, unlike the Americans, sending dismantled industrial plant to Russia when we get nothing in return has never been explained. In default of agreement with Russia a very second-best resource is the inter-zone arrangement with the Americans now being negotiated in Washington. Germany and, as the report of the Select Committee has just shown, Austria, too constitute the major world problem confronting the United Nations jointly and severally. Our reputation and our interest alike demand that our own contribution should be beyond the scope of reasonable reproach.

WHITHER?

Addressing the Association of Women Launderers the other day, Mr. Robert R. Hyde, director of the Industrial Welfare Society, deplored a modern tendency "to be bewitched by words." (Had he, perhaps, been distracted unduly by speculations as to why his audience were not called laundresses?) He then quoted the case of a chimney-sweep in Sussex who described himself as a fluonist and charge sixpence more than the ordinary sweep. The fluonist is not new, but is one of the earlier specimens of a long and regrettably vigorous line of etymological bastards, like the beautician, the paratrooper and the usherette, whose claims to *de facto* legitimacy are periodically assailed by the Junior Burgess for Oxford University. They are not to be confused with the outwardly more respectable but equally odious bureau-craticisms which the Junior Burgess for the rival institution put in the pillory when he recently suggested that the Minister of Health would, if he could, call wet nurses "practitioners of vicarious lactation." The fluonist belongs to the same stock as the camdrome and the aquacade—unhappily polysyllabic cannibalisms from real words in order to make the thing they purport to describe sound nobler and more impressive. That they very often succeed in this is witnessed by the fact that the services of the fluonist cost sixpence more than those of the sweep. There

The United Aid To China Fund

Lasting Friendship For China And Her People

The British United Aid to China Fund was called into being in 1941, when China was still fighting practically alone in the Far East.

Its origin was largely due to the efforts made by the Rt. Rev. Ronald Hall, Bishop of Hongkong and South China. He felt that one unified drive with one centralised "power house" would be more effective than numerous scattered, though well-intentioned, efforts by separate organisations.

The United Aid to China Fund is therefore the only organisation in Britain supported by public subscription, which supplies financial aid to Madame Chiang Kai-shek for equipment of relief centres in China and for easing the suffering of the Chinese people.

Lady Cripps was invited to broadcast an appeal for subscriptions to the Fund. The public response to her broadcast was overwhelming and she was persuaded to become President.

Among over 70 British national organisations which lend their support to the United Aid to China Fund are the British Red Cross Society, the Conference of British Missionary Societies, the China Association, China Campaign Committee, the United Committee for Christian Universities in China, and the China Medical Aid Committee. A great send-off to the new United Aid to China Fund on its inception in 1942 was the merging with it of the British Fund for the Relief of Distress in China launched by the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House soon after the invasion of China in 1937.

\$2,000,000 Raised

In the four years of the Fund's operation the British people have contributed nearly two million pounds for the alleviation of distress in China. This contribution, it should be remembered, is entirely over and above the British contribution to UNRRA and British missionary and Red Cross activities.

Since the relief of suffering is the principal aim of the United Aid to China Fund it was necessary to bring home to the people of Britain—who themselves suffered greatly during the war—the magnitude of the effort made by China and the distress suffered by her people.

From the Fund's headquarters in London's fashionable shopping boulevard, New Bond Street, went out teams of speakers, lecturers and organisers, backed by printed publicity material—pamphlets, booklets, posters, showcards, and even films—to tell China's story to the people of Britain. They roused the British people to a new consciousness of the significance of China's part in the modern world.

Publicity Campaign

A special booklet produced for the guidance of local organisers of the Fund set forth very clearly the committee's

aims and objects in their publicity campaign: "It must be remembered," said the booklet, "that publicity in connection with the Fund will do much to rouse, and where already aroused, to keep alive, the spirit of friendship between these two great peoples."

"It is not enough that such a friendship should exist between statesmen and in the Embassies. Nor should it be sufficient that the industrialists of China and Britain work together on a friendly basis, even though this be to the mutual advantage of both peoples. The friendship which will do most to maintain the Peace of the World is the friendship of the people of Britain for the people of China. This is not only desirable; it is essential."

"China is a great country. Its traditions go back thousands of years before the history of Britain began. Its civilisation, culture and art were established while the West was still at a more or less primitive stage. Its people are peaceful and peace-loving. But as the stand against Japan has shown, they value liberty and are willing to sacrifice life and property to maintain it. China must sit with us at the Councils of the World."

Deeper Understanding

"It is imperative that nothing should be left undone which would encourage a deeper understanding between the two peoples, not only for mutual advantage in trade, but for the safety of civilisation."

"It is for this reason that the United Aid to China Fund must go on, developing branches in every town and village in Britain. The relief of distress is the immediate aim; but when the last sirens have sounded throughout the world, when Peace once again spreads her wings, it is hoped that the Fund will have established a foundation upon which a lasting friendship for China and her people will be built."

It should be borne in mind that nearly all the work of raising money for the United Aid to China Fund has been done by voluntary workers. The cost of operating the Fund has never been more than 60% of the money subscribed—for every 41 donated by the people of Britain 18/9d. goes to the people of China. Even the cost of printing pamphlets and publicity material is usually borne by the generosity of

British business houses, who pay the entire cost.

Local Committees

At the London headquarters a team of trained charity organisers headed by Organising Secretary Mrs. Vera Miller (who has accompanied Lady Cripps on her China tour) supervise the efficient running of the Fund. But it is upon the local voluntary committees, up and down the land, sometimes in villages, sometimes in factories, sometimes in schools, that the continued success and steady contribution to the relief of China depends.

Though the Fund was originally designed to meet the urgent needs of war it continues into the peace and Lady Cripps' present visit to China is an augury of future aid from Britain's to this country. Britain's appreciation of Britain's aid was perhaps best expressed in a cable message sent by Madame Chiang Kai-shek to Lady Cripps early this year. This is what the message said:

"Magnificent achievement of British United Aid to China in raising in war-torn Britain large sum of nearly two million sterling placed heavy responsibility upon those of us entrusted with its distribution. Money was allocated on broad basis to over sixty Social Service Hospitals, Orphanages, Religious, Educational and Relief Organisations. The Chinese people will ever remember with gratitude the friendship and goodwill of the British people to us in our lean war years."

A Night Under Swedish Drinking Laws

Sweden's cafe society is just that in every sense of the word. This is largely because to drink you've got to eat, and where else but a restaurant in Sweden can you eat, there being no such thing as a bar with free lunch, peanuts in a glass bowl, or a soda fountain sandwich.

Visitors, Americans and Britons in particular, find the country's drinking laws extremely quaint, if not strange. For instance: You decide to go to some place to dine and dance. There's only a restaurant to go to, although many of these restaurants actually are night clubs as Americans know them.

You start off with your dinner and the waiter almost automatically brings you Schnapps—a national firewater which is sort

of an alcoholic blending of the west and east—a drink that tastes like a cross between Vodka and Gin.

About the time you're through your first youngling man comes around and sells you a permit to dance. It costs about a quarter. You finish your Schnapps and order another. But all the time you're eating, or you'd better be. It is when you order a third Schnapps that Sweden's drinking law sits down at your table and stares you in the face. You've eaten or your ration.

How then, do you get another drink? You decide you're still hungry and tell the waiter so. If

By E. GILMORE

he understands you he brings on another glass of Schnapps—plus a plate of green peas. If you want another Schnapps (and you'd be surprised at the number of people who do) you've got to order another plate of peas. Whether you've eaten the first one or not.

Brandy, the waiter informs you, is now in order, but to get a shot of this you've got to order coffee. But after that brandy, you've generally had the works. You can't get any more.

At this point you've Swedish friends then show you other phases of their ingenuity. You get up, pay your bill, walk out in one of the pleasant parks nearby, re-enter the restaurant, sit down at another table and for all practical purposes, you can start all over again with the entire operation, beginning with an "initial" Schnapps.

This is the law, but in Sweden, as elsewhere, there are restaurants and restaurants and places and places and customs and customs.

For instance, a group of us went to a restaurant and ordered whisky. (Without food)—and got it.

"How come?" I asked. "Oh," said a Swedish gentleman, "they hear us speaking English and, to be frank, we don't look like liquor spies."

"Liquor spies?" "Yes," he explained. "Stockholm's full of them. Why, I've even had them tap my telephone."

"How does a liquor spy look?" I asked. "Like a dirty rat," hissed my friend with real feeling.

There's another habit connected with cafe drinking (and eating) which should be mentioned. After leaving a restaurant, your Swedish friend—if he has brought you in his automobile—almost always will call a taxi and have his car parked outside.

"Why?" I asked. "You've had only one glass of Schnapps—all evening."

"But that's enough," he explained, "to get me 30 days in jail. I don't have to be drunk. I don't have to have an accident. All a policeman has to do is to come up to me, haul me into a station, tap a liquor tap, and if he can prove that I've had even a drop of I get 30 days—or more."

I told him that was very difficult. "Yes," he said, "it is, but we also have very, very few persons drinking drivers."

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Well, well! Hi-yah, Stinky, old fellow!"

The Man Who Seeks Clash With Russia

There is one man in England who calls openly for war with Russia, preferably tomorrow morning. He is a slender, good-looking man of 43 who is recognised by the British Government as Geoffrey Wladyslaw Valke, Count Putocki of Montalk.

He wants war and pro-

pagandises tirelessly to start one, because he does not see any other way of getting himself recognised as Wladyslaw V. King of Poland and of Hungary. The British do not recognise his claim to either throne.

The Count says: "I am a genius. Yet they treat me like a dog. It would be different if war came. Then, the British would need me. I am the man who could rule Poland successfully."

The Count dresses in royal purple robes. These are sometimes covered by a beaten, tip trench coat. There is a silver badge over his heart and a silver eagle in his plum coloured belt.

He appeared in a magistrate's court recently wearing a crown. The judge ordered: "Take off that headgear right now." Putocki refused and strode out.

The Count was born, he says, in New Zealand of an English mother and Polish father who did not use the title. He came to England in 1928 and got into the king business by way of poetry.

He says: "I am a great poet, but the British let me starve. When I got hungry I used to go into the British Museum and look up my ancestors. It made me feel better."

Long before 1939 he convinced himself he was the direct descendant of King Wenceslas. He spent his time during the war in his own words "accusing the Allies of being a pack of monsters. Hitler was right, at least as much as anyone else."

Putocki served two months in jail on a black-out charge and another three for hitting a constable over the head with a cane. He argued unsuccessfully: "Your laws and courts have nothing to do with the King of Poland."

In an anti-Democratic magazine he publishes, he calls for the restoration of the Tsar of Russia and for a union of Poland and Lithuania with himself as the ruler.

N.Z. OIL COMPANY

Wellington, Nov. 27. The House of Representatives has authorized the New Zealand Government to acquire shares in a company to be incorporated in New Zealand by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. The new concern will import and distribute petroleum products.

The Government investment is expected to be approximately N.Z. £600,000. The company is expected to have a total capital of approximately N.Z. £2,500,000.—Associated Press.

POLA FOOD BAN

Trieste, Nov. 26. The Yugoslav military authorities have promised the Allied Military Government in the Anglo-American Zone that they will try to relax as soon as possible their ban on the entry of meat, butter, milk and vegetables into Pola, the Anglo-American enclave at the tip of Istria. Allied Military Government officials stated today.

No relaxation has, however, yet been reported from Pola, except in the case of milk, which is now being allowed into town.—Reuters.

Ankara, Nov. 26. The Turkish Prime Minister said the Minister of Defence will shortly make a tour to inspect the garrison of Thrace—joining Greece—and the Istanbul area. It was reported here today. The Greek state of Thrace has been the scene of border raids and attacks by Greek guerrilla bands.—Reuters.

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

MAKE ANOTHER ENTRY

Counting up the number of sure tricks in sight is the first step in planning play for a No Trump game. Looking over the possible place or places to develop the needed additional ones comes second. But just as important as those, on many hands, is counting the number of entries into one holding or the other, in order to bring in the additional tricks. If that is done, carefully, the declarer may see the need of making an additional entry by overtaking some high card with a higher one in the opposite hand.

SK 63

H K

DK 83

CK 109864

S11042 N S76
HJ103 W E H664
DJ1064 S DQ2
C3 CAJ752

SAQ98

HA372

DA976

CQ

(Dealer: South, Neither side vulnerable.)

South West North East
1S Pass 2C Pass
2NT Pass 3NT Pass

That contract was reached at almost all tables of a big duplicate game, and West in each case led his heart Q. All of the No Trump declarers should have made the game, but several of them slipped.

Obviously the first trick was won by dummy's heart K. The losing declarers then led the club 4 to the Q, returned North with the spade K and led the club K, hoping the suit would

then set up. East won it with the A, but the J was still out and only one re-entry remained in the dummy. The rest of that suit was therefore hopeless. After the diamond Q was returned to the K, South decided to try for a trick with an even split of either spades or diamonds. But it didn't work, so all that he got was three tricks in spades, two in hearts, two in diamonds and just one in clubs, a total of eight.

Where the contract was made, the declarer, after winning the opening heart with dummy's K, led the club K, dropping his own Q, and then the 10, which the J won. Back in dummy with the spade K, he knocked out the club A with the 9 while having the diamond K as a re-entry. So he was able to score a second club trick with the 8, enough for game, as the defence took only two tricks in clubs and two in hearts.

Tomorrow's Problem

SQ7

HK19

DQJ986

CAK3

S852 N S11064

HA42 W E H363

D462 S DQ2

CQJ64 S CAJ752

SK93

HQ107

DA107

C10986

(Dealer: North, North-South vulnerable.)

If West leads the spade 8 against 3-No Trumps, why should South read the whole scene situation, even if the defenders had done no bidding?

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Starring James MASON · Ann TODD

NEXT CHANGE
"WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?"
IN TECHNICOLOR

MR. ATTLEE'S STATEMENT ON DEMOBILIZATION

London, Nov. 26. Prime Minister Attlee told the House of Commons today that the slower rate of demobilisation of British forces in the first six months of next year, announced on November 6, was due to the slower rate of progress in settling the peace treaties and kindred matters.

Declaring that the announcement had created disappointment, particularly in the Army, Mr. Attlee said everyone would sympathise with those who had to stay on in the Forces longer than they thought probable at one time.

Mr. Attlee said that from the outset the Government had made it clear that they intended to fulfil the tasks laid upon them following the war and that the rate of release must depend upon the speed and success with which these tasks were accomplished.

Mr. Attlee emphasised that the successful conclusion of these problems did not lie entirely within the power of the British Government. Recalling that he had stated on November 21 that events prevented Britain from achieving the target of 1,200,000 and that the total strength at the end of the year was likely to be 185,000 greater, Mr. Attlee said the same reasons prevented the Government from providing that the releases for the first half of 1947 would be at a higher rate than announced on November 6.

The Premier added: "The progress in the work of concluding the peace treaties and the establishment of normal conditions in the world has been much slower and more difficult than we had a right to expect when our plans were drawn up at the beginning of the year."

Forces Withdrawn

"We are now able to withdraw our forces from Indonesia but not from many parts of Europe. Furthermore the unsettled state of affairs in Palestine puts continued strain on our forces. In Austria we are unable even to begin consideration of the peace treaty although we have been pressing for months for an early start on this matter."

"In Italy the frontier between Italy and Yugoslavia has not

ATOMIC-ENERGY EXPERIMENTS

Amersham, Nov. 27. To work in cooperation with the atomic energy experiments of the Ministry of Supply, and controlled by that Ministry, a national centre to deal with radio-active substances will be established in this Buckinghamshire town.—Associated Press.

Chinese Dollar Fears

Shanghai, Nov. 26. Many Chinese in Great Britain are greatly worried over the dwindling value of the Chinese dollar, and are earnestly hoping for the early return of peace and unity, according to Mr. Li Chi-ku, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in London, in an interview with the Chinese press.

The "runaway" inflation is said to be hitting especially hard those Chinese dependent on remittances from the homeland.

Mr. Li, who attended the recent All-China commercial conference in Nanking, revealed that Chinese—curios, embroideries, porcelains and other novelties still had a special appeal to Europeans, and believed that China could acquire a substantial amount of foreign exchange once she could export these in large quantities again.—Reuter.

CHINA'S RUBBER NEEDS

Shanghai, Nov. 26. China has asked through her Embassy in the United States for an allotment of 8,000 tons of rubber from the International Rubber Distribution Committee to meet the country's requirements, according to Chinese press reports.

China expects to receive this quantity before the end of the year—5,000 tons from the Netherlands East Indies and 3,000 tons from French Indo-China—the report adds.—Reuter.

MAJESTIC

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Hedy Lamarr · Claudette Colbert

"BOOM TOWN"

An M-G-M Picture
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LAUREL & HARDY

"AIR RAID WARDENS"

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30

Clues Across

1. Showed disapproval.
4. Pigment.
7. Engaged in warfare.
8. Increased.
9. Trifle.
11. Cook by vapour.
13. Calculate.
15. Gets up.
18. Scolds.
19. Proof.
20. Cloth.
21. Pluck.

Clues Down

1. Belonging to 10. Common-sense.
2. Give pain.
3. Most precious.
4. Group of priests.
5. Odd job.
6. Dodged.
10. Common-sense.
12. Trying out.
13. Union to keep up.
14. Not noticed.
16. Representative.
17. Affirm.

Yesterday's Crossword

ACROSS:—1. Undo; 4. Tempest; 8. Flax; 9. Self; 10. Corrode; 11. Skit; 12. Glee; 14. Tipster; 17. Rest; 19. Grove; 22. Tedium; 26. Opal; 27. Ship; 28. Prelate; 29. Ends; 30. Lear; 31. Blotted; 32. Turn.

DOWN:—2. Needle; 3. Offset; 4. Taft; 5. Exotic; 6. Parts; 7. Sides; 12. Grit; 16. Used; 18. Trap; 19. Reel; 18. Baffle; 23. Robert; 23. Punter; 23. Eard; 24. Thief; 25. Speed.

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S.S. "GENERAL M.C. MEIGS"	3rd week Dec.	San Francisco via Shanghai	S.S. "PRESIDENT MONROE"	"	"
S.S. "PRESIDENT MADISON"	"	"	S.S. "GENERAL W.H. GORDON"	End December	Manila
S.S. "FURMAN VICTORY"	"	"	S.S. "LANE VICTORY"	"	"
S.S. "PRESIDENT MCKINLEY"	"	"	S.S. "GENERAL W.H. GORDON"	"	"
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Big Task Ahead of St. Stephen's Girls

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Mark Young, congratulated the school on its good work and rapid recovery, when he attended the first post-war speech day of the St. Stephen's Girls' College yesterday.

The Right Rev. Bishop Hall was in the chair, while Lady Young and Mr. T. R. Rowell, Director of Education, were also present.

His Excellency pointed out that this was not the first occasion he had attended this celebration at the school. He still remembered his visit about five years ago, in the same very room, when Miss E. A. Atkins delivered the school report as she had done this year.

Miss E. A. Atkins, Principal of the College, said (in part):—

It is with feelings of joy and gratitude that I greet you all here today, once again gathered for a School Speech Day in this Hall, and we are the more happy in that you, Sir, and Lady Young, have graced this gathering with your presence.

Since last we had the privilege of welcoming Your Excellency to this school, this building has been through many transformations. From December 1941 to May 1942 it was an Emergency Hospital; a year later, in May 1943, it was re-opened as a school by the Japanese from whom we took it back in September of last year.

Into Action

Before we who were interned were allowed to leave Stanley came to visit us to ask if we meant to rejoin the school. When we finally returned to the school they met us with a list of fifty pupils already enrolled. Within two weeks the school was again functioning under the old name but on a co-educational basis. At the end of October when I left for England there were 350 pupils enrolled with Mr. Wong Nai Hon B.A., as Headmaster. Mr. Wong very gallantly at very short notice shouldered the burden of administration at an exceedingly difficult time. We are all grateful to him and to all his staff for the hard work and willing co-operation throughout this year of resurgence. Our thanks are due also to the Rev. George She who acted as Correspondent to the Government until my return.

We have been fortunate in the fact that our building was left intact; certain structural alterations were made by the Japanese some of which, though not all have benefited the school. On the other hand the Science room equipment has been entirely lost with the exception of the microscope which was used in Tweed Bay Hospital in Stanley Camp and which we brought back with us. Many of our library books were saved in the University Library, though many are now in a sad state of dilapidation. Through the courage and faithfulness of our school Matron, Miss Goodridge and our Chinese teachers, much of the house furniture and many of our personal belongings were saved for us.

We have a school now of well over 600 students, 448 girls and 212 boys. The Council has decided to discontinue co-education after the summer of 1947; therefore admitting boys only up to 8 years of age.

Good Work

But this is a report of the past year and I would place on record the magnificent work and spirit of both staff and students. Most of the staff were former teachers and many were former pupils. As

families returned to Hong Kong from China and elsewhere, so the numbers of pupils increased, many our own old students. In the Kindergarten, many are the children of old pupils.

One of the outstanding achievements of the year was a Play produced by the Staff in aid of the famine-stricken areas of China. This play was such a success that it produced \$12,000 and the sum of more than four million dollars in national currency was handed over to the Bishop and used for the farmers of Kwangtung Province.

All who have passed through the school will remember Miss Hazeland, who even after their school days helped them with the intricacies of English grammar and speech. She will always be remembered, too, for the willing aid she always gave both at school and after her retirement in the preparation of all our plays and performances. It was perhaps fitting that after over forty years' service in C.M.S. Schools, most of which were in St. Stephen's Girls' College, she died in this building in 1942 while it was a hospital, and was buried in the Chinese Christian Cemetery, Pokfulam Road. The Alumnae Association have shown their love and appreciation by establishing a Scholarship for the School in her memory to be known as the Hazeland Scholarship.

Staff Losses

I regret to have to report the loss of most of our 1941 European Staff. Miss Baxter, on account of her parents' health is unable to return. Miss Lush is married, and Miss Williamson returns to F. M. P. Province. Miss Wise had resigned in 1940, so I was very much relieved and very thankful when she wrote offering to return. We are glad to have her back and to welcome new-comers in the persons of Mrs. Bassadone and Mrs. Tuzzev. We welcome also new Chinese members of staff, Miss Ho Sin Ha, Miss Hui Yin Seung, Miss Cheung Wai Yee, Miss Wei Kit Tsine and Miss Hwang Pek Cio, and I would thank the Northcote Training College for the facilities which have been made to give extra training to all who need it.

We have a big task ahead of us. In the reconstruction of our broken world, education has a most vital part to play. May God strengthen us here at St. Stephen's Girls' College that we may work worthily for the benefit of our fellow citizens and for the glory of His Holy Name.

Conviction Of Driver Quashed

The conviction against Au Cheung, motor driver, sentenced to six months' hard labour without the option of a fine by Mr. F. X. d'Almada at the Central Magistracy on November 2, for dangerous driving and overloading of his lorry, was quashed by Mr. d'Almada yesterday, when an application was made through Mr. M. A. de Silva. Mr. Silva submitted that the conviction against Au could not be sustained, as there was only verbal instruction by the Traffic Department that a truck could not be overloaded and it was not stated in the car licence.

It stated that defendant had six and a half tons waste paper on the lorry. The official loading was two and half tons.

Soldier On Charge Of Manslaughter

How an Indian driver of the Royal Signals, who had no accident throughout the Burma campaign for two and a half years, was alleged to have killed an aged Chinese woman in Nathan Road about two months ago when driving at 40 to 45 m.p.h., was related at the Criminal Sessions by Mr. J. Reynolds, Crown Counsel, yesterday when the soldier appeared before Sir Henry Blackall, Chief Justice, on a charge of manslaughter.

Mr. B. Bernacchi, instructed by Mr. A. el Arculli, pleaded not guilty on behalf of the Indian, Sachu Singh.

Outlining the case, Mr. Reynolds said that at about 2 p.m. on Sept. 30, accused was driving a military lorry, No. A-3512, along Nathan Road towards Mongkok. Near Dundas Street, he overtook another lorry at a fast speed.

For some reason, the brakes were applied hard and the rear wheels of the lorry began to skid. It continued down the left centre of the road for some time in a straight line. Then the front wheels turned inward, so that when the lorry came to a standstill it had turned through more than a right angle.

Before it came to rest, Mr. Reynolds added, the front bumper struck the woman who was standing on the road eight or nine feet from the footpath. The woman was knocked down. She turned on forward somersault and fell on to the ground between the front and rear wheels under the lorry. The lorry continued a few feet and bumped into a hand truck loaded with furniture and then came to a standstill.

Accused, Mr. Reynolds alleged, did not alight to see what damage he had done. Instead, he turned the lorry by reversing at least half a lorry's length and then, going forward, turned up Nathan Road in the direction from which he had come.

In thus driving forward, it was alleged, one of the rear wheels passed over the woman's body, killing her instantly. The lorry disappeared in the direction of the Star Ferry at a fast speed.

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Never Used

"I can tell you Prof. Laski never used those words or any words to that effect," Prof. Laski's counsel declared. "I believe I shall be able to show you how these passages came into this report."

On the day previous to the meeting, he said, the local Conservative candidate addressed the meeting reported in the same issue of the paper. This report quoted the Conservative as saying that Prof. Laski had publicly advocated revolution by violence after this war.

Among their documents, said the counsel, was a shorthand notebook of a "Newark Advertiser" reporter but this contained no reference to the revolution by violence part of the Libel.

After further corroborative evidence by the professor's counsel, the hearing adjourned until tomorrow. — Reuter.

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The defence denied the meaning of the words complained of and pleaded that they were fair and an accurate report of a public concern published for public benefit and without malice towards Prof. Laski. They also pleaded that insofar as the words were statements of fact they were true and that insofar as they were expressions of opinion they were fair comment and published in good faith and without malice on the matter of public interest.

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F. X. Sequeira	4	2	1	2
P. N. Danenberg	2	1	2	0
V. V. Kolitchoff	2	0	2	2
R. C. Danenberg	4	1	0	3
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LASKI'S LIBEL ACTION General Election Bombshell

Athena, Nov. 26.

The leader of the Greek Opposition Liberal Republican Party, Mr. Dophocles Ventzelos, today appealed to the King of the Hellenes to take the initiative once more in an attempt to broaden the basis of the Greek Government.

In a memorandum to King George, it is understood, he suggested that the sovereign should use his constitutional powers to make a move that would bring the Opposition Parties into the Cabinet of National Unity. A previous appeal by the King to leaders of the four main parliamentary opposition Parties led to talks which broke down when they demanded that the Royalist Prime Minister, Constantinos Tsaldaris, should give up the Premiership. — Reuter.

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The unit is expected to cost the Association about \$66,000. Until its arrival, clinical work is to be carried out at the Harcourt Centre, where facilities are being provided by Government. A special committee was appointed by the meeting to prepare an estimate of the cost of staff and equipment at the Harcourt Centre.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. D. Rutton) disclosed that provision to meet the cost of the radiography unit, the Association's credit balance was \$44,336.

The Hon. Dr. S. N. Chau presided.

SLAP HAPPY IN NEW COURT

Inouye Kanao, 31, Japanese interpreter, who was sentenced to death by a War Crimes Court, was charged before Mr. Hopkinson at the Central Magistracy yesterday, with High Treason, by aiding and assisting the enemy between May 1, 1944 and February 1945.

At the request of Mr. J. O'Donovan, A.S.P., of the Special Branch, the case was adjourned until Saturday.

Accused was not legally represented at this stage.

THRONE OF SYRIA

Amman, Transjordan, Nov. 26. A Beirut report published in all the Egyptian newspapers that King Abdullah of Transjordan had stated in a private conversation here that he had received formal promises of the throne of a Greater Syria, to include Palestine, was officially denied in Amman today.

The report which quoted King Abdullah as saying there was no obstacle to his accession to the throne of Damascus was described as "a fabrication." — Reuter.

HUTTON O.K.

Brisbane, Nov. 27. Len Hutton has made a complete recovery from his illness. He is resting again today but will be fit for practice tomorrow. — Reuter.

PHILADELPHIA

Nov. 27. Bob Montgomery, Philadelphia negro, held on to his world lightweight championship, by defeating Wesley Mouzon in the eighth round. — Associated Press.

Chess Tournament

Henry Knight moved into the lead with a prize-winning, if not an overwhelming, win over H. Ballerand in the fifth round of the Kowloon Chess Club's Reserve Tournament "A," played off at the Peninsula Hotel on Tuesday night.

It was a particularly creditable win as Knight had the black pieces and had to meet a queen's pawn opening, one of all Hong Kong's chess enthusiasts, all of them confirmed King's-side players.

Knight played a nice Slav Defence after declining the Queen's Gambit and emerged winner in less than 30 moves. Ballerand had a draw at the stage but overplayed it.

Ballerand's defeat has placed him on a level with Knight, R.C. Gardner and F.X. Sequeira, all of whom are exactly one point down. Gardner had a bye while Sequeira reported ill, as a result of which the Danenberg-Sequeira games have been tentatively postponed to Thursday.

The best game of the round so far was, however, the Whitecombe-Carvalho encounter, the Colonel refusing to be put off by a Caro-Kann Defence to king's pawn and picking his opponent to pieces in the middle game. Johnny Carvalho had a tough time of it after losing a look for a piece, but losing a piece gratis a few moves later ounded the death-knell.

The surprise of the round, however, was the Kolitchoff-Tausz game; which the former won after being down a rook to a piece with a bishop-locked pawn on K6. Kolitchoff played steadily through a Ruy Lopez made adventurous by his opponent's introducing an early variation and won a pawn in the early middle game.

A lost tempo permitted Tausz a strong attack on QB-fil which he consolidated by taking a rook for a piece. Kolitchoff defended a poor position with some imagination and opened a counter-threat on king's side that forced Tausz to postpone the attack. The lost tempo, plus an oversight that lost a rook or nothing, proved fatal and Kolitchoff managed a mate on the 40th move.

Standings to date:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.
H. Knight	4	2	0	0
R. C. Gardner	4	2	0	0
H. Ballerand	4	3	0	1
F. X. Sequeira	4	2	1	2
P. N. Danenberg	2	1	2	0
V. V. Kolitchoff	2	0	2	2
R. C. Danenberg	4	1	0	3
J. P. de Carvalho	4	0	1	3

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.15 p.m., 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 6.52 megacycles (1627).

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.32 p.m.—"Serenade to the Stars."

12.42 p.m.—Charlie Spivak and His Orchestra.

1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.

1.15 p.m.—Vocal Duets: Ray Stevens and Nelson Eddy.

1.30 p.m.—Light Orchestral Concert.

2.00 p.m.—Class Down.

6.50 p.m.—Variety, with Jimmy Lusk and His Orchestra.

7.30 p.m.—Studio: Hal Lorenz of the Flamingo.

7.50 p.m.—Alfredo and His Orchestra.

8.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.

8.15 p.m.—Studio: A Talk on the Society of St. Vincent de Paul by Father Sheridan, S. J.

8.30 p.m.—Musical Comedy Selections.

8.45 p.m.—Barabas Von Goetz and His Orchestra.

9.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.

9.15 p.m.—Mount-Cornelia in E. Flak.

9.30 p.m.—For Two: Yvonne and Orchestra.

9.40 p.m.—Excerpta from Grand Opera.

10.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.

10.25 p.m.—New Melody: Symphonie Orchestra.

10.50 p.m.—London Relay: Jazz Society.

11.00 p.m.—Class Down.

Printed and published for the proprietors, The Newspaper Enterprise Ltd., by WALTER JAMES KATZ, Windsor House, Hong Kong.

Free Ports In America?

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 27. Plans to establish free ports of foreign trade at Pacific ports may be delayed by labour unrest, Vice-President J. R. Hervey of the Pacific Northwest Trade Association said.

Bright Idea

London, Nov. 27. A customs union between the British Empire and the United States was proposed by Paul de Hevesy, former Hungarian Minister to Spain and France, at the annual general meeting of the Free Trade Union.

Defence Pleas

The defence denied the meaning of the words complained of and pleaded that they were fair and an accurate report of a public concern published for public benefit and without malice towards Prof. Laski. They also pleaded that insofar as the words were statements of fact they were true and that insofar as they were expressions of opinion they were fair comment and published in good faith and without malice on the matter of public interest.

Preliary plans for the building of a headquarters in Happy Valley, to house the mass radiography unit among other things, were briefly discussed at a meeting of the Council of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association last evening.

The building is estimated to cost about \$100,000.

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